

M. Gains
COURT MILLINER.
No. 12, ROBINSON RD.,
KOWLOON.
FROM "MONDAY next,
December 16th,
A SPECIAL SHOW OF SEMI
TRIMMED FELT, STRAW
AND TRAVELLING HATS.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

M. Gains
COURT MILLINER.
HOTEL MANSIONS.
AND
12, ROBINSON ROAD,
KOWLOON.
FOR
Hats, Toques & Blouses

No. 13,961.

號八月正年八百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1908.

日五初月二十年未丁

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

Intimations.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
PER CASE \$14.

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL
A 6th Grade ASSISTANT MISTRESS
is required immediately for this
School. Particulars on application to the
HEADMASTER,
Hongkong, January 7, 1908.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.
ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER- and VEGETABLE
SHOW will be held on the 26th and
27th FEBRUARY.

The schedule will shortly be distributed
to members. Non-members wishing copies
should apply to the Hon. Secretary.

Non-members will be charged an entrance
fee of 50 cents for each class entered for
the show.

L. GIBBS,
Hon. Secretary,
6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, January 7, 1908.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS
AND SHIPBUILDERS OF
HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL DANCE will be held
at the CITY HALL on FRIDAY,
the 10th Inst. Members who have not yet
received tickets may obtain same from the
Secretary. It is requested that lists of
guests be forwarded as soon as possible.

Hongkong, January 4, 1908.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CHALLENGE
CUP.

NOTICE.

ENTRIES for the above will be received
till the 11th Inst. by
T. C. GRAY,
HONGKONG CLUB.

Hongkong, January 6, 1908.

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Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

AUTORISED CAPITAL 2,689,475
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,242,718
CAPITAL RESERVE FUND 12,735
RESERVE FUND 630,000LONDON BRANCH:
61, OLD BROAD STREET, E.O.
MANAGER:—GEORGE MUNRO.LONDON BANKERS.—
Part's Bank.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.The Bank grants drafts and telegraphic transfers and conducts every description of Eastern Bank's business.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.On Fixed Deposits for 12 month 5 per cent.
" " " 6 " 4 "
" " 3 " 3 "
G. O. MOXON,
Managing Director,
Hongkong, September 23, 1907. 64NEDERLANDSche HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
CAPITAL About
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375 (£2,400,000)HEAD OFFICE:—AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Chonghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Surabaya, Ternate, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja, (Achen) Bandjermasin, Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts 2% per Annum on daily balances.Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per Annum.
Do. 6 months 3 1/2% Do.
Do. 3 months 3 1/2% Do.J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent,
Hongkong, November 18, 1907. 418INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION. B

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL, PAID-UP GOLD \$3,250,000
about Mex \$6,900,000.
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$2,250,000
about Mex \$6,900,000.HEAD OFFICE:—60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:—THREEDREDGE HOUSE
E.C.LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd
The Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES & AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation Transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.
For 6 " 4 " 1/2% per annum.
For 3 " 3 1/2% per annum.No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 24, 1907.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL 15,000,000 Roubles.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 Sh. Taels.

CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5,000,000 K. Taels.

RESERVE FUND Roubles 9,240,000

HEAD OFFICE:—St. PETERSBURG.

London Office: 41, Throgmire St., E.O.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Andijon, Kholkund, Peking.
Batoim, Kuchta, Samarkand.
Balgowat, Kirin, San Francisco.
chenak, Kolo, Shanghai.
Bodabu, Koulja, Strelents.
Boukhara, Krasnolark, Tashkend.
Bush, Kwantchend, Tchita.
Calcutta, Liuyang, Tchougoutcha.
Chafao, London, Tsin.
Haihai, Margadon, Tsin.
Hakodate, Moscow, Tschita.
Hankow, Moukden, Tschita.
Hongkong, Nisshikawa, Vladivostock.
Irkutsk, Nisshikawa, Vladivostock.
Kalgan, Omsk, Yokohama.
Khadgar, Ourga, Zolotkata.
Khabarovsk, Pari, Pribor.

BANKERS:

LONDON—Guys, Miles, Curle & Co.

PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

BERLIN—Mondeschein & Co.

HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.

VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Oester. Credit Anstalt für Handel Gewerbe.

AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

Interest Allowed:

Current Accounts in Dollars 2 1/2% per cent. per annum on credit balances of \$1,000 and over.

Fixed Deposits, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian exchange. Foreign exchange on the principal cities of the world bought on credit.

E. FREYVOGEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

PRINCE'S BUILDINGS

Hongkong, July 31, 1907.

Banks

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £21,200,000

RESERVE FUND £21,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETEES £1,290,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily

Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 %

" " 3 1/2 "

" " 2 1/2 "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, January 7, 1907. 64

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling £1,000,000 at £1,000,000

Silver £1,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETEES \$10,000,000

PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COLT OF DIRECTORS—

G. H. MELVILLE, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK—Deputy

Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. E. Shillito, Esq.

R. Shaw, Esq. H. A. W. Shad, Esq.

C. R. Lenzmann, Esq. H. E. Tockins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTRY
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per

cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2 1/2% per cent. per annum.

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Powell's.

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

NEW
GOODS

Furs.

Coats.

Ulsters.

Golfers.

Costumes.

Skirts.

Millinery

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
HONGKONG.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE.
33, 34 & 35, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD,
SHANGHAI.
FIRST-Class Boarding House.
Room for one per day, 85.
Room for two per day, 88.
Monthly Rates. Single, \$10- & \$11.
Two in a Room, \$50 extra.
Hongkong, November 2, 1907. 1754

BELLE VIEW HOTEL
SHAWKIWA ROAD.

A Pleasant Drive along the Sea Front, either by Tram or Ricksha.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION
AT MODERATE RATES.
Under European Management.
A FIRST-CLASS STRING BAND
will be in attendance
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING,
AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Dancing will be held every SATUR-
DAY EVENING from 8 p.m. to
Midnight.
TELEPHONE No. 333.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, VICTORIA, CHAMBER.
SHAMEN, CANTON.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
B. HAYNES, Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, FARMER, MACAO.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of Praia Grand.
BOTH Hotels Electrically Lighted and
under European Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for
Residents and Tourists.
W. FARMER, Proprietor
Capt. T. AUSTIN, Manager.

**CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE.**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A. B. O. Code, 4th Edition.
A. I. Code.
Liber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE 933.

**PREACHING THE GOSPEL
IN JAPAN AND TIBET.**
By Prof. E. H. PARKER,
On sale at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Queen's Road Central.
Price, 10s.

**S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
LIMITED.**

NEW SEASON'S MODELS

JUST ARRIVED.

BABY GRANDS

and

COBBAGE PIANOS

BY

BLUTHNER, RUD, IBACH
RACHELS, PLEYEL,
CHAPPEL, HOPKINSON,
and ROSENKRANZ, &c.

Inspection Invited.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,

York Building,
CHATER ROAD.

Hongkong, April 16, 1907.



**A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**Fancy
Toilet
Articles**

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Very Suitable for
Presents.

Handsome Dressing Sets

Handsome Puff Boxes

Cut Glass Bottles in Great
Variety

Hair Brushes in Leather Cases

Perfume Sprays

Razors in Cases

BY THE FEST MAKERS:

KROPP, RODGERS,
GILLETTE,
GOLDEN FLEECE.

Patent Razor Straps

Manicure Sets

Scissors in Cases

Shaving Mirrors

&c., &c., &c.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, November 26, 1907.

DEATH.
On the 10th December last, at Kuala Lumpur, Malay States, Francis William Dandy, eldest son of Wm. Dandy, of Hongkong, aged 35 years.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Amusements.

9.15 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Zieten* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, January 10.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at No. 74, "The Baystack," the Peak.

Engineers' Annual Dance at City Hall.

SATURDAY, January 11.—

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. Geo. P. Lamont's Sale Rooms.

4 p.m.—Boxing at City Hall.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Chapter.

Goods per *St. Patrick* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, January 13.—

Goods per *Palawan* not cleared at 4 p.m. on this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Glenray* not cleared on this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, January 14.—

Goods per *Yarra* unclaimed after this date at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

JAPAN AND HER CRITICS.

INEVITABLY there has been a revolution of feeling in regard to Japan and the Japanese since the termination of the war. And just as the sudden apparition of a country which was comparatively unknown as a successful competitor for a place in the front rank of military nations, led to extravagant over-estimates of Japan's progress in civilization, so now there is a tendency to see in her nothing but what is evil and barbaric. The cause of this is not far to seek. For decades Russia had been the great bugbear of Europe. British policy in India and Asia generally had been influenced by an almost pusillanimous regard for the Northern Colossus—as Russia used to be termed, though the expression appears to have become obsolete now. When those European Powers with whom dread of Russia was an article of faith found Japan willing to essay a task from which they themselves shrank no words of eulogy were too extravagant to use in connection with the gallant David who was fearlessly facing the terrible Goliath—another figure of speech which is enjoying a hardly earned rest. This frame of mind endured until it had been shown that the fear of Russia had been to a great extent baseless. But the chief factor in the change of attitude towards Japan was due to the realization that her appearance as a nation of the first rank would affect the political situation in other Asian countries and would probably operate in the direction of giving her the commercial supremacy of the Far East. Those possibilities had been overlooked and when they suddenly came into view the Powers concerned were aghast. The pendulum swung back violently, and Japan became the target for all sorts of accusations, some undoubtedly well founded, others based on very imperfect evidence. For our part we have endeavoured throughout to take a sane view of the position in the Far East. When necessary we have not hesitated to express disapprobation of any action of Japan which appeared to us unjustifiable, but on the other hand we have never grudged her praise when praise was due. Consequently we cannot associate ourselves with the standpoint taken up by Mr. Muir Wilson in the article which appears elsewhere, although on some points we may be to some extent in accord with him. On several occasions we have questioned the wisdom of some of the steps taken by Japan in regard to Korea but we have never disguised from ourselves the inevitability of the taking over of the Peninsula by our ally. A glance at the map will show that the strategic importance of Korea is so great that it would be madness for Japan to allow

any other country to obtain possession of a base whence a fatal blow might, at any moment, be struck at the Island Empire. There must be sentimental regret at the passing of an historic Empire, but the fate of Korea could be foreseen directly the war started. The Empire was doomed to fall into the hands of either Russia or Japan. We

are not altogether in love with the methods which Japan has adopted in Manchuria, but we are as yet disposed

to accept with some reserve the testimony of foreigners resident there

who are feeling Japanese competition

severely, and are prone to allow pre-

judice to influence their opinions. A

liberal discount has thus to be made

and when this is allowed for we are

inclined to believe that Mr. Muir

Wilson will be disposed to rather

modify his opinions. As a shrewd

man of the world he knows the danger

of running to extremes.

However much dissatisfaction may be felt with the naval policy of the present

Home Government cheerful items of

news in regard to our navy come

occasionally to hand. Thus we read,

in the "Navy League Journal": "The

achievement of the ocean destroyer Mohawk,

which did 34.8 knots on her trials in

November, makes her the fastest de-

stroyer now in actual service in any fleet,

and places her nearly a knot ahead of

the fine German turbine destroyer G 137,

which this year did 33.4 knots. The

Mohawk is fitted with turbines and

burns oil fuel a' only feature of all

modern British torpedo craft. She is of

790 tons, carries three 12-pounder guns,

and has a crew of 60 officers and men.

She will be surpassed both in size and

speed by the Swift, which will shortly

be ready for her trials, and which is by

contract to do 36 knots an hour. Prob-

ably this figure will be considerably

exceeded on the trials, and all records

should be lowered. When comparing

the performances of such craft as the

Viper and Cobra—turbine destroyers of

extreme speed which were built some

years ago for the Navy and were lost at

sea—with the present turbine destroyers,

the increased severity of the modern

trials must be taken into account. It

may be confidently asserted that a

British destroyer which does 33 knots

under existing conditions is really faster

than one which claimed or achieved 36

under the old rules.

Owners are reminded that entries close

on Saturday next, 11th inst.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

H. M. S. Bedford reached port from

Borneo to-day.

H. M. S. Kent struck some heavy

weather on her trip up from Singapore, the

starboard boom being smashed. No other

damage was done.

The General Officer Commanding will

inspect the 119th Infantry at 8.35 a.m.

to-morrow, 9th instant, at the Parade

Ground, near Chinese Theatre, Kowloon.

Since the commencement of the year

the exchange has shown an upward ten-

dency and to-day the demand quotation

was 1s. 11 5/16d, the highest since

December 12.

H. M. S. Hawk and H. M. S. Crescent

with reliefs for the King Alfred are

expected in on Friday. The Monmouth is

to leave port in a day or two on a trip to

Deep Water Bay.

Messrs E. S. Kneller and Co. are in

receipt of

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HOME WEATHER.

Sudden Change.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuter, via Bombay.)

LONDON, January 7.

The severe frost has been followed by abnormally warm weather, the change being a very sudden one.

THE COTTON TRADE.

A General Lockout.

(Exclusive Service, supplied by Reuter, via Bombay.)

LONDON, January 7.

The committee of the Cotton Federation has circularized the five hundred, which are affiliated, announcing that the result of the ballot is in favour of a lock-out.

The firms are directed to give their employees a week's notice from January 18.

[AGENTS' SERVICE.]

150,000 Operatives Affected.

LONDON, January 6.

A lock-out of 150,000 Cotton operatives will begin at Middleton at the end of the month.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

LONDON, January 6.

The Ottawa Government urges the claims of an Imperialist to subordinate local issues to the common weal of the races of the Empire. India was the main prop of the Empire, and the government appealed to those talking about the Asiatic peril to realise this and to deal gently with British statesmen in their difficulties about the Indian races, numbering nearly one third of the population of the world.

The correspondent of the "Standard" in Ottawa wires that the new immigration regulations have been framed, providing that immigrants must come direct from the land of their birth and thus end the influx of Japanese via Hawaii.

THE LONDON "TIMES."

LONDON, January 6.

There is much speculation on yesterday's "Observer's" surmise that Baron Northcliffe was an intending purchaser of "The Times" and an informal contradiction has been made. Sir Arthur Walter, proprietor of "The Times," is reticent, but has stated that the direction of "The Times" will not leave the hands of the Walter family.

THE DRUCE CASE.

LONDON, January 6.

The Counsel for Mr Druce has announced to the Court that the case is withdrawn.

THE LILLIPUTIANS.

Last night the Lilliputians again gave an enjoyable entertainment to a large audience at the Theatre Royal by their production of the comic opera "La Poupee." Those who have not seen these wonderful children have two more opportunities. To-night they play "La Poupee" and tomorrow they put on "Sketchy Bits." Those who are at all sceptical as to the character of juvenile performances, can disassociate the average child entertainment from their minds when thinking of the Pollards. These little people are infinitely better than most of the grown-up companies that tour the East.

A WALKING TOUR.

Mr Joseph Gerard, a Frenchman who is tramping round the world, has reached Hongkong from India and the Straits. He left Brussels in March, 1901, and his object was to walk round the world for a wager. He lost his wager through being unable to complete his self-imposed and arduous task within the allotted time—sickness overtook him. He continued his journey however and is now on his way to Shanghai and Peking, after which Manila, Australia, New Zealand, Honolulu and San Francisco will be visited. Mr Gerard has been all over Europe, North America, North Africa, Siberia, Korea, Japan, India, etc. Owing to Mr. Gerard's inability to speak English fluently he is precluded from delivering a lecture locally, but in order to defray the expenses of his tour he is selling post-cards of himself.

A silver porringer and cover, of the time of William III., made £180 at the dispersal of the Vachell collection at Hove. A set of thirteen mezzotint engravings, "London Cities," made £105.

CHARTER PARTY DISPUTE.

The Salamanca Case.

The Full Court delivered judgment this morning in the appeal by the Lombard Steamship Company, Limited, against the judgment of His Lordship Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) delivered on May 6, in which he found in favour of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., the respondents in the present case. Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the appellants, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the respondents.

The action arose through the cancellation of a charter party relating to the Salamanca. Carlowitz chartered the steamer in the first place, then sub-chartered to Ostacia, who in turn entered into a contract with the United States Government. Then all cancelled their charters and an action by the owners against Carlowitz was the result. The latter won and the owners appealed. In giving judgment on the appeal this morning Sir Francis said:—This case was tried before me in April and May of last year, and the appeal was argued before the Full Court on December 16. The learned Counsel for the appellant referred to the fact that under the constitution of the Courts in this Colony the only Appeal Court from the trial in the first instance is to a Court in which the Judge who tried the case sits, and if he is the Chief Justice, he has the preponderant voice. It is not surprising that reference should so frequently be made to this fact; but so far as I am concerned I wish to say that in giving judgment in this case tried before me, I endeavoured to be guided by the language used by Mr Justice Blackstone in a very old case indeed:—“My present opinion is (but liable to correction upon more full consideration, if the question should come again before the Court in a more solemn way) I trust that this will, to some extent, not exactly encourage appeals from my decisions, but at least assure the profession that I endeavour, as far as possible, to look at the case from a fresh standpoint if such is put before the Full Court on more solemn arbitration. Now, in this case there was a fresh standpoint put forward; but before dealing with it, I desire to say that this is eminently a case in which a second argument was rightly put before the Court, quite apart from the fact that it has produced a difference of opinion between the Judges. The case is exceedingly puzzling; and all I can say is that if people will tangle themselves up in a Gordian fashion, they must not be surprised if disentanglement, in lieu of cutting the knot, is an expensive process. The facts are sufficiently set out in the report of the case in the Law Report of the Court, and I need not recapitulate them. I shall only refer to the first part of it with which the appellant quarrels. In my judgment in the Court below I said:—“The case stands thus:—Were the circumstances such as to entitle the United States to rescind its contract with Ostacia, and so entitle that Company to rescind its contract with Carlowitz, and so entitle Carlowitz to rescind their contract with the owners? It now transpires that one important fact was omitted here from consideration: that the first recission was by Ostacia of the contract with Carlowitz that then Carlowitz rescinded, and that this occurred prior to the recission of the United States Government which occurred five days afterwards, and was apparently independent of the recission by Ostacia and Carlowitz. There was therefore no rescission en suite as I had assumed, and the question is whether Carlowitz could rescind independently of any action by the United States. The contractual relationship arising out of the charter party still existed between Carlowitz and the owners; it was not broken by the sub-charter to Ostacia, still less by the re-charter by Ostacia to the United States; and it was urged that all the consequences of this relationship must ensue, including the right to rescind for good cause. I am of opinion for the reasons given in my judgment, that the failure to deliver the vessel every day during the continuance of the charter party entitled the charterer to rescind it, and did not give rise merely to an action for damages. The question resolves itself therefore into this:—Can it be said that in the circumstances which actually happened there was a failure to deliver the vessel to the charterers, i.e., to them through the United States Government? The United States Government had not definitely pronounced all hope of getting the ship, in spite of these threats of cancellation, and therefore it might be said that the charterers had not definitely renounced all hope, but did that therefore deprive them of all right to act? Even this does not state the position quite accurately. Carlowitz cancelled with the owners because Ostacia had cancelled with them, reporting the cause—the failure to deliver. Can it be said that Carlowitz was bound to enquire further into the circumstances to see if Ostacia's cancellation was justified? Or was that firm entitled to act and take the consequences? Much light may be thrown upon the question if we consider what the position of Ostacia was with regard to the United States Government and the question as to this may be stated in a similar way:—Was Ostacia bound to wait till the United States Government cancelled? Or was that firm entitled to act and take the consequences? In the circumstances—

less delay in putting the ship at the service of the United States Government, and threats of cancellation—I am very strongly of opinion that they were entitled to act and take the consequences. These consequences might have been, if the United States had reported, and ultimately decided to take the vessel on again, that there would have been a ship at all at their disposal, for the owners might have sent her elsewhere directly the charter party was cancelled. The result would have been an action for damages for breach of the agreement. In the event the United States Government did cancel so that there were no consequences. Being therefore of opinion that Ostacia could act I am also of opinion that Carlowitz was entitled to act. The whole question appears to me to turn on the fact that there was no sub-charter by Ostacia to United States Government, but an independent agreement itself giving rise to rights and duties between the parties and it must specially be noted an agreement which really has no legal connection in the Carlowitz charter party for it contemplated an extension of the hire of the vessel beyond the time covered even by Carlowitz's extended term. I think this is an important matter on which stress has not been laid sufficiently, for the whole of these occurrences might have happened after the termination of the charter party and I cannot see how the position of affairs as between Ostacia and the United States Government can vary according to the following were on the platform: H.E. Viceroy Chung, H.E. We, the Provincial Treasurer, Sir Chen Tung Liang Shing, Hon. Leo Bergholtz, Taotai Wen, Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph.D., and Dr. Mary Fulton, dean of the Medical College. A score of Chinese "Officials" occupied reserved seats at the right of the platform.

The Private Secretary of the Viceroy had for him an address, in classic Chinese, a translation of which is as follows:

“In the western suburbs of Canton city, there is a hospital supported by and under the management of Americans of the Religion of Christ. Attached to the hospital is a Medical College for Women. On the 1st day of the 12th Moon in the 33rd Year of H.I.M. Kung Hsu, the annual graduating ceremonies take place. I am well pleased with their having the mind to help the world and with their excellent teachings. In prompt response to the request of the American Consul General, I come purposefully to see the ceremonies, as I cannot let it pass without giving some words of praise to all the medical teachers, both Chinese and foreigners, and some encouragement to all the female medical students. The medical science of our country originated from Shan Nung tasting herbs to distinguish the drugs. Therefore the book of Noi King by Wong Tai is considered to be the first progenitor of the science of medicine in this empire. Upon examination of that time, it was found to be about several thousand years before Christ. Since then the science has become gradually more and more simple. There was a talk concerning the nature of a chill by one Cheung Chung King, which gave the highest satisfaction. In the recent generation, the science of western medicine has greatly advanced. It separates the false from the genuine and the nature of cold from that of heat. Proper medicine is prepared to do away the evil and to improve the deficiency. The principles are to some extent identical with the Chinese. Chinese medical principles attach more importance to hypotheses without careful examination. The science of western medicine aims at true facts. Hypotheses and true facts must depend upon each other. The various teachers are well acquainted with the medical science, and are sure to be aware of this. Medicine is to cure the sick and to strengthen the weak, so as to make the people enjoy long life. We must seek the preservation of our health in our ordinary drinking, eating, living and clothing. The duty of a woman is to look after the household. The chapter entitled “Recorder of the Interior” in the Books of Rites is really the unaltered rule of all female persons. In this chapter it says a good deal about drinking, eating, living and clothing. It also mentions that woman ought to do their duties to serve their parents, to assist their husbands, and to teach their sons. If a woman studies medicine, then she will understand the science of hygiene, and will consequently know how to perform her filial duties in her husband's family. I shall look forward with unbounded delight to such a work.”

The Chinese Judge (Mr A. G. Wise) regretted that he disagreed with His Lordship, and stated that he would content himself with stating that Carlowitz were not entitled to cancel when they did and thought the appeal should be allowed. Supposing it were allowed the question of the amounts due by the parties would be subject to further consideration.

AMOY NOTES.

QUIET TIMES.

AMOY, Jan. 3.

Christmas has once more come and gone; the Old Year has died, and a New Year dawned. After the mild distractions of Xmas tide comes the extra work of balancing books, and trying to make accounts meet. After the festivities the work of the year begins. There have been a few Christmas parties, some in honour of visitors, and some in honour of friends about to leave us. Mr and Mrs T. Gowland have already left for England, while Mr and Mrs Barr are to carry off Mrs Barr's two daughters, Minnie and Kate Farrow, to Shanghai, by the next steamer bound for that port. All these friends will be very much missed by a sorrowing community.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Amoy was startled, but not surprised, a few days ago to hear of the failure of three Chinese Banks, the total indebtedness being said to be to the tune of a million dollars. This will hit the Chinese business houses very hard indeed, especially those who rely upon the trade with Singapore and the Straits. It is not unlikely that other failures may follow between now and the Chinese New Year. It is said that the Chinese Authorities have issued a reward of \$100,000 for the Man-go of one of these Banks, as there seems to be fears of serious defalcations.

THE ANDY RACE MEETING.

This annual fixture is booked for next week, Wednesday to Friday, Jan. 8 to 10th, and riding on the sands in the early hours has been carried on for months. There is a very fair lot of gruins on hand, and those interested, hope for some good racing. Let us hope the weather will prove fine, and free from rain, as a clear sky and bright sunshine are much needed to render the environment agreeable for the onlookers, when a strong North-Easter happens to be blowing.

THE DOLLAR.

The strange vagaries of exchange continue to give food for anxious thought and occasional speech. After failing to 1.9 it suddenly rose to 1.10 on Jan. 3rd. Is it going to rise again above 2.0, or not? Would that something could be done to give its movements some semblance of fixity, and so save us from the discomfort its perturbations give rise to.

A record passa a from London to Calcutta—24 days 21 hours—has been made by the P. and O. steamer Caledonia. Her time from Marseilles was eighteen days.

WHY COLDS ARE DANGEROUS.

If you would be immune from disease, keep the sys healthy. Each an excess cold weakens the constitution and renders infectious disease more liable. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold promptly and restore the system to its normal condition. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT CANTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, January 6.

The sixth annual graduating exercises of the E.A.K. Hackett Medical College for Women, which took place last Saturday, the 4th inst., at the Theodore Cuylar Presbyterian Church, this city, were highly interesting and successful. H.E. Cheng, Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, was present and himself delivered the diplomas to the five young women who had completed the full four years' course in the above institution. Hon. Leo Bergholtz, American Consul General, presided over the meeting.

A half hour or more before the beginning of the exercises, the large church was crowded, all the seats taken, on the floor and in the galleries, and after the arrival of the Viceroy, the aisle were filled with persons standing. More than 1500 persons were present. I noted that the following were on the platform: H.E. Viceroy Chung, H.E. We, the Provincial Treasurer, Sir Chen Tung Liang Shing, Hon. Leo Bergholtz, Taotai Wen, Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph.D., and Dr. Mary Fulton, dean of the Medical College.

A score of Chinese "Officials" occupied

IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA AND THE FAR EAST.

(By "THAT MAN THRO' SHEVFIELD.")

CANTON, January 6.

Canada is by far the most engrossing subject before the British public to-day.

Imperialist in every direction, Canada's desire is to be the elder brother of Great Britain and a loyal part of the Empire. Her vast unpeopled territory, rich in all that humanity requires, invites the attention of strong, healthy, and intelligent settlers.

The remittance man and the man who won't fit in can find no room or sympathy there.

Canada can feed the British nation should all other sources fail. The ideas of tariff reform and reciprocity as foreshadowed by Mr Chamberlain are the cherished desire of Canada's best sons. It behoves the mother country to act with wisdom.

The "All Red Route," so dear to the heart and mind of Lord Strathcona is a household word in Canada, and if the British Government is well advised it will adopt and foster the idea of this route and so unite England with her possessions in the antipodes by an all red route of which Britain and Australia, and New Zealand, shall reap the benefit.

Vancouver can be reached from Liverpool in nine days by the famous Empress boats, and the transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s excellent and well-equipped system.

Sydney can be brought within 21 days' reach of Vancouver and so complete a speedy and remunerative route to Australasia, entering into healthy competition with the Suez over-sea route.

British capital can find safe investment for her surplus moneys in the fine farm lands, cattle ranches, and great producing areas of Canada. What Canada needs is British born sons with brains and capital to develop her vast resources. The idea of union with America is scouted and will not take place unless brought about by questions of self interest.

It is true the 49th parallel is only a sentimental division as the Canadian and United States citizens on this border line have by intermarriage and business relations much in sympathy.

The Canadian respects the claim of the citizens of the United States to the sole prerogative of the term "Americans." In his idea both are Americans. He says that one political question will forever prevent union with the States, namely the jealousy of Republican and Democrat. Neither of these great political bodies is likely to favour union between Canada and the States, owing to the disturbance of the balance of political power. What man in the States can prophesy the vast body of Canadians would take of the political questions of to-day? The majority of Republican or Democratic voters might be such as to condemn the unsuccessful aspirant for Canada's suffrage to exclusion from power for decades to come.

Canada is determined that her country shall be the country of the white man, and that neither Japanese, Chinese, nor indeed Hindoo shall monopolise their western province of British Columbia. With the Japanese and Chinese question she can deal. With the Hindoo it is different.

The Hindoo is a British subject, entitled to live in any part of the empire—even in Canada. Here he is not welcomed, and this question is becoming a serious matter for the consideration of the Home Government.

If the Canadian is to be compelled to accept the Hindoo because he is a British subject then her Imperialism and loyalty to the British flag may sustain such a strain as may lead to a rupture of her pleasant relations with the mother country and cause her to look out for her own interests without reference to British sentiment.

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A much more serious thing for Great Britain is her relations both politically and commercially with Japan. A personal visit to Japan, Korea, and Manchuria is necessary to properly understand Japan's position and line of action. Every European in these countries condemns in no measured terms the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and from a recent visit there the writer is convinced that such condemnation is more or less just. Japan, unlike the British in South Africa, believes that to the victor belongs the spoils, and so Japan and Korea are for the Japanese. The British is no longer required. Having picked his brains and learnt from him in a measure the habits of Western organisation and the management of its political, commercial and economic concerns the Japanese thinks he can walk alone. But a keen observer will see that the Japanese is not in fact leaving the full benefit of the success of the late war and of the Japanese alliance. The Japanese, although brave (if fanaticism) and a brutal disregard of life, amounting almost to suicide, can be called braver, lacks the Western spirit of order, consolidation and a just appreciation of the science of control and direction of large financial and commercial undertakings.

The management of the railway from Seoul to the Yalu and from there to Mukden as also the railway from Port Arthur and Dalny (the South Manchurian line) are a disgrace to any country putting forward the business pretensions of the Japanese, who in these lines, have a magnificent opportunity of bringing Moscow and London, by days, nearer to Japan herself and the treaty ports of China.

Japan has had time to put these railways in the same perfect condition as those of the Imperial Chinese whose management and foresight for the comfort of travellers are all that can be desired.

An intelligent observer sees that the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be allowed to disappear by effusion of time. Rumours of Japanese claims to be masters of the Pacific Ocean and a desire to possess the Philippine Islands raise serious political questions for Great Britain, who can never permit the American Pacific fleet to be destroyed in view of Canada's claim to protection, nor indeed

approve of Japan's desire for more extended territory in the Pacific. A visit to Korea will soon convince an impartial critic how Japan treats a conquered race—a conquered race the Koreans are, notwithstanding the hypocrisy of the late Jap-Korean treaty.

With the Korean army disbanded under the most cruel conditions, the possession of the railways and postal and telegraph systems, the filling up of every post of responsibility and monetary advantage by Japanese, who have driven

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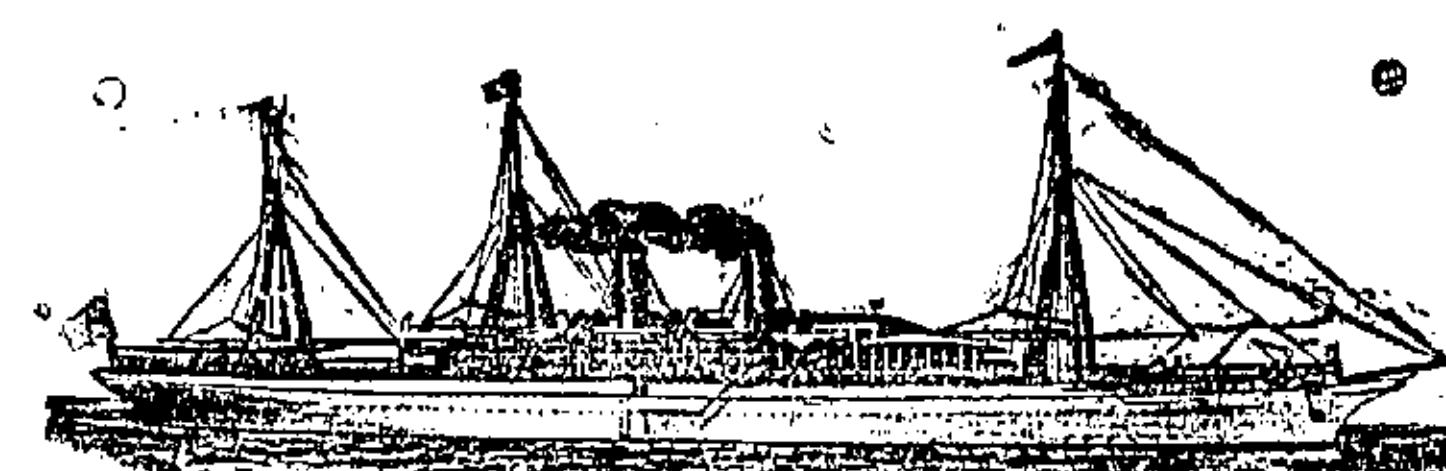
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI.....	{ About 10th (Capt. T. H. HIDE, R.N.R.)	Freight and Passage.
DEVAHNA.....	{ About 11th (Capt. J. D. ANDREWS, R.N.R.)	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS.....	{ Noon, 11th (Capt. J. D. ANDREWS, R.N.R.)	Sea voyage.
LONDON AND ANTWERP.....	{ About 16th (Capt. E. P. MARTIN, R.N.R.)	Freight and Passage.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

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EMPEROR OF INDIA.....	6000 TONS	THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1908.....	Feb. 3.
MONTEAGLE.....	6162 TONS	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.....	Feb. 22.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN.....	6000 TONS	THURSDAY, Feb. 13.....	Mar. 2.
EMPEROR OF CHINA.....	6000 TONS	THURSDAY, Mar. 12.....	Mar. 30.
EMPEROR OF INDIA.....	6000 TONS	THURSDAY, April 9.....	April 27.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1908.

MARSEILLE, LONDON	HAKATA MARU,	WEDNESDAY, 22nd
AND ANTWERP, Via YOKOHAMA	Tons 8161	{ Jan., at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SADO MARU, Tons 6227	WEDNESDAY, 5th
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TOSA MARU	TUESDAY, 21st	
SEATTLE, WASH.	Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5823	Jan., at 4 p.m.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, SHINANO MAKU,	TUESDAY, 4th	
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6388	Feb., at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

WAKAMIYA MARU,	THURSDAY, 9th	
KAWACHI MARU,	SATURDAY, 11th	
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Peteren, Tons 6101	Jan., at Daylight.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE

TOTOMI MARU,	WEDNESDAY, 15th	
AND COLOMBO	Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 3412	January.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

NIKKO MARU,	FRIDAY, 24th Jan.	
VIA MANILA, THURS.	Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 5539	at Noon, 1908.
DAY ISLAND, TOWNS, KUMANO MARU,	FRIDAY, 21st	
VILLE AND BRISBANE	Capt. N. Matheson, Tons, 5676	Feb., at Noon.

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STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES (Brest) (London 2 days earlier)	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
TONS	TONS	Saturday, 1908	Saturday, 1908	
DELHI.....8000	Jan. 11	MONGOLIA.....10000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
ARCADIA.....7000	Jan. 25	VICTORIA.....7000	Feb. 23	Feb. 29
PENINSULAR.....3000	Feb. 8	MEDOCEONIA.....10500	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
DEVANHA.....8000	Mar. 22	BRITANNIA.....7000	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
DELLA.....8000	Mar. 7	MUGOLTAN.....10000	April 4	April 11
MARMORA.....10000	Mar. 21	through steamer (calling at Bombay)	April 18	April 25
DELHI.....8000	April 4	MOLDAVIA.....10000	May 2	May 9
MALTA.....6000	April 18	HIMALAYA.....7000	May 16	May 23
DEVANHA.....8000	May 2	MONGOLIA.....10000	May 30	June 6
OCEANA.....7000	May 16	INDIA.....8000	June 14	June 21

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* SUNDA.....6000	Jan. 29	March 15
* PALAWAN.....4700	Feb. 12	March 30
* NUBIA.....3000	March 11	April 27
* BORNEO.....4000	April 8	May 25
* BORNEO.....7000	May 8	June 22
SUMATRA.....4000	June 3	July 20

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MOJI, HOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave HONGKONG	To Sat.
KUMERIC.....	6232	Cowley	28th January.
* SHAWMUT.....	9006	K. V. Roberts	21st January.
* TREMONT.....	9006	W. Garlick	17th March.
* SUVERIC.....	6232	W. Shotton	9th April.

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Cargo by her are hereby informed that
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kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
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ee will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 13th Inst.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns, where they will be examined

by the 13th Inst., at 11 A.M.

No claim will be recognised if not pre-
sented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR, BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, January 7, 1908. 33

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
STEAMER PALAWAN.FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and placed
at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited, Kowloon, where each consign-
ee will be sorted out mark by mark, and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—

From THE PENINSULAR GULF, ex s.s. B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary
before 6 Hours.Goods not cleared by the 13th Inst.,
at p.m., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by
me in any case whatever.Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns by the Consignee at an
appointed hour. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot
be recognised. No claim will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 7, 1908. 33

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP ST. PATRICK.

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the Wharves delivery may be
obtained.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 11th Inst.,
will be subject to rent.All claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 1st January, or they will not be
recognised.All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 11th instant, at
10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 7, 1908. 14

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMER YARRA.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or
from the *Yarras* from BORDEAUX, in connection
with the above Steamers are hereby informed
that their Goods, with the exception of
Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are
being landed and stored at their risks
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 11th Inst.,
will be subject to rent.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned, and Goods remaining
undelivered after the 11th Inst., will be subject to
rent, and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 11th January, or they will not be
recognised.All damaged packages will be examined
on unless intimation is received from the
Consignee before Noon, To-day, requesting it
to be landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned, and Goods remaining
undelivered after the 11th Inst., will be subject to
rent, and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 7, 1908. 31

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

ZIERNEN.

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods, with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.Optimal cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
Tuesday, the 2nd of January, at Noon.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 9th of
January, will be subject to rent.All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on the 9th of January, at
9.30 a.m.All claims must reach us before the 13th
of January, 1908, or they will not be recog-
nized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 7, 1908. 31

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

GENERAL AGENTS.

For Saldy Principa Chemien.

Hongkong, January 7, 1908. 11

GERMAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

Heavy Armament Expenditure.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHINA MAIL.
EXCHANGE TABLE

1905—1906—1907.

